

EXHIBIT A

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**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION
CORPORATION,

Plaintiff-Applicant,

v.

BERNARD L. MADOFF INVESTMENT
SECURITIES LLC,

Defendant,

In re:

BERNARD L. MADOFF,

Debtor.

Adv. Pro. No. 08-01789 (CGM)

SIPA Liquidation
(Substantively Consolidated)

IRVING H. PICARD, Trustee for the Substantively Consolidated SIPA Liquidation of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC and the Chapter 7 Estate of Bernard L. Madoff,

Plaintiff,

v.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG S.A. (f/k/a Dexia Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.); RBC INVESTOR SERVICES BANK S.A (f/k/a RBC Dexia Investor Services Bank S.A.); RBC INVESTOR SERVICES TRUST (f/k/a RBC Dexia Investor Services Trust); BANCO INVERDIS, S.A., as successor in interest to RBC Dexia Investor Services España S.A.; and BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG (SUISSE) S.A. (f/k/a Dexia Private Bank (Switzerland) Ltd.),

Defendants.

Adv. Pro. No. 12-01698 (CGM)

AMENDED COMPLAINT

Irving H. Picard, as trustee (“Trustee”) for the liquidation of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (“BLMIS”), under the Securities Investor Protection Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78aaa-III,¹ substantively consolidated with the chapter 7 estate of Bernard L. Madoff (“Madoff”), by and through his undersigned counsel, for his Amended Complaint against defendants (i) Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. (*f/k/a* Dexia Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.) (“Dexia Banque”); (ii) Banque Internationale à Luxembourg (Suisse) S.A. (*f/k/a* Dexia Private Bank (Switzerland) Ltd.) (“Dexia Suisse”); (iii) RBC Investor Services Bank S.A. (*f/k/a* RBC Dexia Investor Services Bank S.A.) (“RBC-Dexia Bank”); (iv) RBC Investor Services Trust (*f/k/a* RBC Dexia Investor Services Trust) (“RBC-Dexia Trust”); and (v) Banco Inversis, S.A. (“Banco Inversis”) (as successor in interest to RBC Dexia Investor Services España S.A. (“RBC-Dexia España”)) (collectively, “Defendants”),² alleges the following:

I. NATURE OF THE PROCEEDING

1. This adversary proceeding is part of the Trustee’s continuing efforts to recover BLMIS customer property, as defined by SIPA § 78III(4), that was stolen by BLMIS as part of the massive Ponzi scheme perpetrated by Madoff and others.

2. The Trustee seeks to recover at least \$65,995,850 in subsequent transfers of BLMIS customer property (the “Transfers”) made to Defendants. Defendants obtained the Transfers by redeeming equity interests they held in the “BLMIS feeder funds” listed in the chart below. BLMIS feeder funds were single-purpose entities that invested all or substantially all of their assets with BLMIS’s investment advisory business (the “IA Business”):

¹ For convenience further references to SIPA will omit title 15 and be cited as SIPA § ____.

² Allegations made herein as to activities of, or transfers received by, “Defendants” during the relevant time frame are meant to include RBC-Dexia España, as the predecessor in interest to Banco Inversis.

Defendant	BLMIS feeder fund(s)	Transfers
Dexia Banque	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fairfield Sentry Limited (“Fairfield Sentry”) • Fairfield Sigma Limited (“Fairfield Sigma”) 	\$52,331,690 \$537,645
Dexia Suisse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fairfield Sentry • Fairfield Sigma 	\$2,000,067 \$5,758
RBC-Dexia Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fairfield Sentry 	\$5,146,594
RBC-Dexia Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rye Select Broad Market Portfolio Limited (f/k/a American Masters Broad Market Fund II Limited, “Rye Portfolio Limited”) 	\$2,433,046
Banco Inversis as successor to RBC-Dexia España	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fairfield Sentry • Fairfield Sigma 	\$2,037,173 \$1,503,877

3. BLMIS feeder funds Fairfield Sentry and Rye Portfolio Limited were investment vehicles that held direct BLMIS customer accounts; Fairfield Sigma (together with Fairfield Sentry, the “Fairfield Funds”) invested in the IA Business by investing all of its assets with Fairfield Sentry.³

4. Defendants consist of two closely-related, overlapping sets of highly sophisticated financial entities: (1) Dexia Banque and its 100%-owned subsidiary Dexia Suisse (together, the “Dexia Defendants”), which entities were part of the worldwide financial enterprise headed by a non-party formerly known as Dexia S.A. (the enterprise collectively, “Dexia”); and (2) RBC-Dexia Bank, RBC-Dexia Trust, and RBC-Dexia España (collectively, the “RBC-Dexia

³ Defendants also invested in, and in certain cases received transfers out of, other BLMIS feeder funds; such transfers are not being sought in this Amended Complaint.

Defendants”). The RBC-Dexia Defendants were subsidiaries of a joint venture (the “JV”)⁴ between Defendant Dexia Banque and non-party Royal Bank of Canada.

II. BACKGROUND, THE TRUSTEE, AND STANDING

5. On December 11, 2008 (the “Filing Date”), Madoff was arrested by federal agents for criminal violations of federal securities laws, including securities fraud, investment adviser fraud, and mail and wire fraud. Contemporaneously, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) commenced the District Court Proceeding.

6. On December 15, 2008, under SIPA § 78eee(a)(4)(A), the SEC consented to combining its action with an application by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (“SIPC”). Thereafter, under SIPA § 78eee(a)(4)(B), SIPC filed an application in the District Court alleging, among other things, that BLMIS could not meet its obligations to securities customers as they came due and its customers needed the protections afforded by SIPA.

7. Also on December 15, 2008, Judge Stanton granted SIPC’s application and entered an order pursuant to SIPA, which, in pertinent part:

- (a) appointed the Trustee for the liquidation of the business of BLMIS pursuant to SIPA § 78eee(b)(3); and
- (b) removed the case to this Court pursuant to SIPA § 78eee(b)(4).

8. By orders dated December 23, 2008 and February 4, 2009, respectively, this Court approved the Trustee’s bond and found that the Trustee was a disinterested person. Accordingly, the Trustee is duly qualified to serve and act on behalf of the estate.

9. On April 13, 2009, an involuntary bankruptcy petition was filed against Madoff, and on June 9, 2009, this Court substantively consolidated the chapter 7 estate of Madoff into the SIPA Proceeding.

⁴ The JV entity was named RBC Dexia Investor Services Limited.

10. At a plea hearing on March 12, 2009, in the case captioned *United States v. Madoff*, Case No. 09-CR-213(DC), Madoff pleaded guilty to an 11-count criminal information filed against him by the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. At the plea hearing, Madoff admitted he “operated a Ponzi scheme through the investment advisory side of [BLMIS].”

11. On July 16, 2009, this Court entered an order granting the Trustee’s motion to retain Windels Marx Lane & Mittendorf, LLP as special counsel on behalf of the consolidated estate, nunc pro tunc as of June 9, 2009.

12. At a plea hearing on August 11, 2009, in the case captioned *United States v. DiPascali*, Case No. 09-CR-764 (RJS), Frank DiPascali, a former BLMIS employee, pleaded guilty to a ten-count criminal information charging him with participating in and conspiring to perpetuate the Ponzi scheme. DiPascali admitted that no purchases or sales of securities took place in connection with BLMIS customer accounts and that the Ponzi scheme had been ongoing at BLMIS since at least the 1980s.

13. At a plea hearing on November 21, 2011, in the case captioned *United States v. Kugel*, Case No. 10-CR-228 (LTS), David Kugel, a former BLMIS trader and manager, pleaded guilty to a six-count criminal information charging him with securities fraud, falsifying the records of BLMIS, conspiracy, and bank fraud. Kugel admitted to helping create false, backdated trades in BLMIS customer accounts beginning in the early 1970s.

14. On March 24, 2014, Daniel Bonventre, Annette Bongiorno, JoAnn Crupi, George Perez, and Jerome O’Hara were convicted of fraud and other crimes in connection with their participation in the Ponzi scheme as employees of BLMIS.

15. As the Trustee appointed under SIPA, the Trustee is charged with assessing claims, recovering and distributing customer property to BLMIS's customers holding allowed customer claims, and liquidating any remaining BLMIS assets for the benefit of the estate and its creditors. The Trustee is using his authority under SIPA and the Bankruptcy Code to avoid and recover payouts of fictitious profits and/or other transfers made by BLMIS or Madoff to customers and others to the detriment of defrauded, innocent customers whose money was consumed by the Ponzi scheme. Absent this and other recovery actions, the Trustee will be unable to satisfy the claims described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(1).

16. Pursuant to SIPA § 78fff-1(a), the Trustee has the general powers of a bankruptcy trustee in a case under the Bankruptcy Code in addition to the powers granted by SIPA pursuant to SIPA § 78fff(b). Chapters 1, 3, 5 and subchapters I and II of chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code apply to this proceeding to the extent consistent with SIPA pursuant to SIPA § 78fff(b).

17. The Trustee has standing to bring the avoidance and recovery claims under SIPA § 78fff-1(a) and applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, including 11 U.S.C. §§ 323(b), 544, and 704(a)(1), because the Trustee has the power and authority to avoid and recover transfers under Bankruptcy Code sections 544, 547, 548, 550(a), and 551, and SIPA §§ 78fff-1(a) and 78fff-2(c)(3).

III. BLMIS, THE PONZI SCHEME, AND MADOFF'S INVESTMENT STRATEGY

A. BLMIS

18. Madoff founded BLMIS in 1960 as a sole proprietorship and registered it as a broker-dealer with the SEC. In 2001, Madoff changed the corporate form of BLMIS from a sole proprietorship to a New York limited liability company. At all relevant times, Madoff controlled BLMIS first as its sole member and thereafter as its chairman and chief executive.

19. In compliance with 15 U.S.C. § 78o(b)(1) and SEC Rule 15b1-3, and regardless of its business form, BLMIS operated as a broker-dealer from 1960 through 2008. Public records obtained from the Central Registration Depository of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority Inc. reflect BLMIS's continuous registration as a securities broker-dealer during its operation. At all times, BLMIS was assigned CRD No. 2625. SIPC's Membership Management System database also reflects BLMIS's registration with the SEC as a securities broker-dealer beginning on January 19, 1960. On December 30, 1970, BLMIS became a member of SIPC when SIPC was created and continued its membership after 2001 without any change in status. SIPC membership is contingent on registration of the broker-dealer with the SEC.

20. For most of its existence, BLMIS's principal place of business was 885 Third Avenue in New York City, where Madoff operated three principal business units: a proprietary trading desk, a broker-dealer operation, and the IA Business.

21. BLMIS's website publicly boasted about the sophistication and success of its proprietary trading desk and broker-dealer operations, which were well known in the financial industry. BLMIS's website omitted the IA Business entirely. BLMIS did not register as an investment adviser with the SEC until 2006, following an investigation by the SEC, which forced Madoff to register.

22. For more than 20 years preceding that registration, the financial reports BLMIS filed with the SEC fraudulently omitted the existence of billions of dollars of customer funds BLMIS managed through its IA Business.

23. In 2006, BLMIS filed its first Form ADV (Uniform Application for Investment Adviser Registration) with the SEC, reporting that BLMIS had 23 customer accounts with total assets under management ("AUM") of \$11.7 billion. BLMIS filed its last Form ADV in January

2008, reporting that its IA Business still had only 23 customer accounts with total AUM of \$17.1 billion. In reality, Madoff grossly understated these numbers. In December 2008, BLMIS had over 4,900 active customer accounts with a purported value of approximately \$68 billion in AUM. At all times, BLMIS's Form ADVs were publicly available.

B. The Ponzi Scheme

24. At all relevant times, Madoff operated the IA Business as a Ponzi scheme using money deposited by customers that BLMIS claimed to invest in securities. The IA Business had no legitimate business operations and produced no profits or earnings. Madoff was assisted by several family members and a few employees, including Frank DiPascali, Irwin Lipkin, David Kugel, Annette Bongiorno, JoAnn Crupi, and others, who pleaded to, or were found guilty of, assisting Madoff in carrying out the fraud.

25. BLMIS's proprietary trading desk was also engaged in pervasive fraudulent activity. It was funded, in part, by money taken from the BLMIS customer deposits, but fraudulently reported that funding as trading revenues and/or commissions on BLMIS's financial statements and other regulatory reports filed by BLMIS. The proprietary trading business was incurring significant net losses beginning in at least mid-2002 and thereafter, and thus required fraudulent infusions of cash from the IA Business to continue operating.

26. To provide cover for BLMIS's fraudulent IA Business, BLMIS employed Friehling & Horowitz, CPA, P.C. ("Friehling & Horowitz") as its auditor, which accepted BLMIS's fraudulently reported trading revenues and/or commissions on its financial statements and other regulatory reports that BLMIS filed. Friehling & Horowitz was a three-person accounting firm based out of a strip mall in Rockland County, New York. Of the three employees at the firm, one was a licensed CPA, one was an administrative assistant, and one was a semi-retired accountant living in Florida.

27. On or about November 3, 2009, David Friebling, the sole proprietor of Friebling & Horowitz, pleaded guilty to filing false audit reports for BLMIS and filing false tax returns for Madoff and others. BLMIS's publicly available SEC Form X-17A-5 included copies of these fictitious annual audited financial statements prepared by Friebling & Horowitz.

1. Madoff's Investment Strategy

28. In general, BLMIS purported to execute two primary investment strategies for BLMIS customers: the convertible arbitrage strategy and the split-strike conversion strategy (the "SSC Strategy"). For a limited group of BLMIS customers, primarily consisting of Madoff's close friends and their families, Madoff also purportedly purchased securities that were held for a certain time and then purportedly sold for a profit. At all relevant times, Madoff conducted no legitimate business operations using any of these strategies.

29. All funds received from BLMIS customers were commingled in a single BLMIS account maintained at JPMorgan Chase Bank. These commingled funds were not used to trade securities, but rather to make distributions to, or payments for, other customers, to benefit Madoff and his family personally, and to prop up Madoff's proprietary trading business.

30. The convertible arbitrage investment strategy was supposed to generate profits by taking advantage of the pricing mismatches that can occur between the equity and bond/preferred equity markets. Investors were told they would gain profits from a change in the expectations for the stock or convertible security over time. In the 1970s this strategy represented a significant portion of the total BLMIS accounts, but by the early 1990s the strategy was purportedly used in only a small percentage of BLMIS accounts.

31. From the early 1990s forward, Madoff began telling BLMIS customers that he employed the SSC Strategy for their accounts, even though in reality BLMIS never traded any securities for its BLMIS customers.

32. BLMIS reported falsified trades using backdated trade data on monthly account statements sent to BLMIS customers that typically reflected impossibly consistent gains on the customers' principal investments.

33. By 1992, the SSC Strategy purported to involve: (i) the purchase of a group or basket of equities intended to highly correlate to the S&P 100 Index; (ii) the purchase of out-of-the-money S&P 100 Index put options; and (iii) the sale of out-of-the-money S&P 100 Index call options.

34. The put options were to limit the downside risk of sizeable price changes in the basket. The exercise of put options could not turn losses into gains, but rather could only put a floor on losses. By definition, the exercise of a put option should have entailed a loss for BLMIS.

35. The sale of call options would partially offset the costs associated with acquiring puts, but would have the detrimental effect of putting a ceiling on gains. The call options would make it difficult, if not impossible, for BLMIS to perform as well as the market, let alone outperform the market, because in a rising market, calls would have been expected to be exercised by the counterparty.

36. The simultaneous purchase of puts and sale of calls to hedge a securities position is commonly referred to as a "collar." The collar provides downside protection while limiting the upside.

37. If Madoff was putting on the same baskets of equities across all BLMIS accounts, as he claimed, the total notional value of the puts purchased and of the calls sold, had to equal the market value of the equities in the basket. For example, to properly implement a collar to hedge the \$11.7 billion of AUM that Madoff publicly reported in 2006 would have required the purchase/sale of call and put options with a notional value (for each) of \$11.7 billion. There are no records to substantiate Madoff's sale of call options or purchase of put options in any amount, much less in billions of notional dollars.

38. Moreover, at all times that BLMIS reported its total AUM, publicly available information about the volume of exchange-traded options showed that there was simply not enough call option notional value to support the SSC Strategy.

39. Madoff could not be using the SSC Strategy because his returns drastically outperformed the market. BLMIS showed only 16 months of negative returns over the course of its existence compared to 82 months of negative returns in the S&P 100 Index over the same time period. Not only did BLMIS post gains that exceeded (at times, significantly) the S&P 100 Index's performance, it would also regularly show gains when the S&P 100 Index was down (at times significantly). Such results were impossible if BLMIS had actually been implementing the SSC Strategy.

2. BLMIS's Fee Structure

40. BLMIS charged commissions on purportedly executed trades rather than industry-standard management and performance fees based on AUM or profits. By using a commission-based structure instead, Madoff inexplicably walked away from hundreds of millions of dollars in fees.

3. BLMIS's Market Timing

41. Madoff also lied to customers when he told them that he carefully timed securities purchases and sales to maximize value. Madoff explained that he succeeded at market timing by intermittently entering and exiting the market. During the times when Madoff purported to be out of the market, he purported to invest BLMIS customer funds in U.S. Treasury securities ("Treasury Bills") or mutual funds invested in Treasury Bills.

42. As a registered broker-dealer, BLMIS was required, pursuant to section 240.17a-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, to file quarterly and annual reports with the SEC that showed, among other things, financial information on customer activity, cash on hand, and assets and liabilities at the time of reporting. BLMIS's reported quarterly and year-end exits were undertaken to avoid these SEC requirements. But these exits also meant that BLMIS was stuck with the then-prevailing market conditions. It would be impossible to automatically sell all positions at fixed times, independent of market conditions, and win almost every time.

43. BLMIS's practice of exiting the market at fixed times, regardless of market conditions, was completely at odds with the opportunistic nature of the SSC Strategy, which does not depend on exiting the market in a particular month.

4. BLMIS Execution

44. BLMIS's execution showed a consistent ability to buy low and sell high, an ability so uncanny that any sophisticated or professional investor would know it was statistically impossible.

5. No Evidence of BLMIS Trading

45. There is no record of BLMIS clearing a single purchase or sale of securities in connection with the SSC Strategy at The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation, the clearing

house for such transactions, its predecessors, or any other trading platform on which BLMIS could have traded securities. There are no other BLMIS records that demonstrate that BLMIS traded securities using the SSC Strategy.

46. All exchange-listed options relating to the companies within the S&P 100 Index, including options based upon the S&P 100 Index itself, clear through the Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”). The OCC has no records showing that BLMIS cleared any trades in any exchange-listed options.

6. The Collapse of the Ponzi Scheme

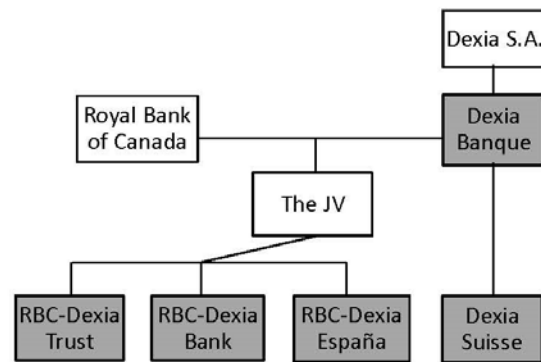
47. The Ponzi scheme collapsed in December 2008, when BLMIS customers’ requests for redemptions overwhelmed the flow of new investments.

48. At their plea hearings, Madoff and DiPascali admitted that BLMIS purchased none of the securities listed on the BLMIS customers’ fraudulent statements, and that BLMIS through its IA Business operated as a Ponzi scheme.

49. At all relevant times, BLMIS was insolvent because (i) its assets were worth less than the value of its liabilities; (ii) it could not meet its obligations as they came due; and (iii) at the time of the transfers alleged herein, BLMIS was left with insufficient capital.

IV. DEFENDANTS

50. The diagram immediately below illustrates the connections between Royal Bank of Canada, Dexia S.A. (the Dexia enterprise’s parent entity), and Defendants (shaded in gray).



51. Defendant Dexia Banque is a *société anonyme* organized under the laws of Luxembourg and has its principal office at 69 Route d’Esch, L-2953 Luxembourg. At the time of the Transfers, Dexia Banque was known as Dexia Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. and was one of Dexia’s three main operating entities. According to Dexia Banque’s website, in March 2012, Dexia S.A. sold its interests in Dexia Banque, and Dexia Banque’s name was changed to Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

52. Defendant Dexia Suisse is a *société anonyme* organized under the laws of Switzerland and has its principal office at Beethovenstrasse 48, CH-8002 Zurich, Switzerland. At the time of the Transfers, Dexia Suisse was known as Dexia Private Bank (Switzerland) Ltd. and was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dexia Banque. As set forth in financial websites and a U.S. Department of Justice press release, in 2012, when Dexia Banque changed its name to Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., Dexia Suisse’s name was changed to Banque Internationale à Luxembourg (Suisse) S.A.

53. At all times relevant to the applicable Transfers, the RBC-Dexia Defendants were wholly-owned subsidiaries of the JV, which was owned equally by non-party Royal Bank of Canada and Defendant Dexia Banque. Royal Bank of Canada and Dexia Banque expressly entered into a joint venture, including sharing in its profits and losses. In the words of Royal

Bank of Canada's 2006 Annual Report, "[o]n January 2, 2006, we combined our Institutional & Investor Services business (IIS) . . . with the Dexia Funds Services business of [Dexia Banque] in return for a 50% joint venture interest in a newly formed company known as [the JV]."

54. Defendant RBC-Dexia Bank is a *société anonyme* organized under the laws of Luxembourg and has its principal office at 14 Porte de France, L-4360 Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg. RBC-Dexia Bank was established prior to the formation of the JV under a different name and was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dexia Banque. In connection with the formation of the JV, RBC-Dexia Bank was renamed RBC Dexia Investor Services Bank S.A. and became a subsidiary of the JV. As set forth in the Stipulation and Order Regarding Changes to Defendants so-ordered by this Court on April 4, 2022 (ECF 128) (the "Stipulation"), in July 2012, Royal Bank of Canada acquired Dexia Banque's 50% interest in the JV, and RBC-Dexia Bank's name was changed to RBC Investor Services Bank S.A.

55. Defendant RBC-Dexia Trust is a trust company organized under the laws of Canada and has its principal office at 155 Wellington Street West, 10th floor, Toronto, Ontario M5V 3L3, Canada. RBC-Dexia Trust was established in late 2005, prior to the formation of the JV, under a different name and was a wholly owned subsidiary of Royal Bank of Canada. In connection with the formation of the JV, RBC-Dexia Trust was renamed RBC Dexia Investor Services Trust, became a subsidiary of the JV, and took over certain operations of Royal Bank of Canada affiliates The Royal Trust Company and Royal Trust Corporation of Canada (together, "Royal Trust"), including Royal Trust's investments in Rye Portfolio Limited. On January 1, 2006, Royal Trust assigned and transferred all the assets of its institutional investor services business to RBC-Dexia Trust, and RBC-Dexia Trust continued this business with essentially the same personnel and at the same locations. As set forth in the Stipulation, in July 2012, after

Royal Bank of Canada acquired Dexia Banque's 50% interest in the JV, RBC-Dexia Trust's name was changed to RBC Investor Services Trust.

56. Defendant Banco Inversis, the successor in interest to RBC-Dexia España, is a *sociedad anónima* organized under the laws of Spain and has its principal office at Avenida de la Hispanidad, 6, 28042 Madrid, Spain. RBC-Dexia España was established prior to the formation of the JV under a different name and was a Dexia entity. In connection with the formation of the JV, RBC-Dexia España was renamed RBC Dexia Investor Services España S.A. and became a subsidiary of the JV. According to Royal Bank of Canada press releases, in 2012, after Royal Bank of Canada acquired Dexia Banque's 50% interest in the JV, RBC-Dexia España's name was changed to RBC Investor Services España S.A. As set forth in the Stipulation, in October 2016 Banco Inversis acquired RBC-Dexia España, the entity was renamed Bancoval Securities Services, S.A., and in May 2017 the entity was merged into, and absorbed by, Banco Inversis.

V. SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION AND VENUE

57. This is an adversary proceeding commenced in this Court, in which the main underlying SIPA proceeding, Adv. Pro. No. 08-01789 (CGM) (the "SIPA Proceeding"), is pending. The SIPA Proceeding was originally brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York as *Securities & Exchange Commission v. Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC, et al.*, No. 08 CV 10791 (the "District Court Proceeding") and has been referred to this Court. This Court has jurisdiction over this adversary proceeding under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1334(b) and (e)(1), and SIPA §§ 78eee(b)(2)(A) and (b)(4).

58. This is a core proceeding under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b)(2)(A), (F), (H) and (O). The Trustee consents to the entry of final orders or judgment by this Court if it is determined that

consent of the parties is required for this Court to enter final orders or judgment consistent with Article III of the U.S. Constitution.

59. Venue in this judicial district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1409.

60. This adversary proceeding is brought under SIPA §§ 78fff(b) and 78fff-2(c)(3), 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a) and 550, and other applicable law.

VI. PERSONAL JURISDICTION

61. Defendants are subject to the jurisdiction of this Court pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 7004 and the United States Constitution, as well as section 302 of the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules, because Defendants purposely availed themselves of the laws and protections of the United States and the State of New York.

62. The Trustee's claims against Defendants arise from business they transacted within New York. Defendants derived significant revenue from New York and maintained minimum contacts and/or general business contacts with the United States and New York in connection with the claims alleged herein.

63. In their Fairfield Sentry subscription agreements, Defendants Dexia Banque, Dexia Suisse, RBC-Dexia Bank, and RBC-Dexia España (collectively, the "Fairfield Transferee Defendants") submitted to New York jurisdiction, venue, service of process, and law. Specifically, as set forth in these agreements, the Fairfield Transferee Defendants (i) "agree[d] that any suit, action or proceeding . . . with respect to this Agreement and the Fund may be brought in New York," (ii) "irrevocably submit[ted] to the jurisdiction of the New York courts with respect to any [p]roceeding," (iii) "consent[ed] to the service of process out of any New York court," and (iv) agreed that "[t]his Agreement shall be governed and enforced in accordance with the laws of New York"

64. Moreover, Defendant Banco Inversis, a Spain-organized company, voluntarily subjected itself to this Court's jurisdiction by virtue of its predecessor RBC-Dexia España filing two customer claims with the Trustee (#007204 and #007224) in connection with the BLMIS SIPA liquidation proceeding.

65. On multiple occasions, beginning at least as early as 2005, Dexia Banque representatives met in New York with FGG and other BLMIS feeder fund executives—including FGG co-founder Jeffrey Tucker and Access International Advisors co-founder Thierry Magon de La Villehuchet—in connection with its BLMIS feeder fund investments. Dexia Banque also engaged in numerous communications with FGG and other BLMIS feeder fund personnel in New York in connection with its investments, including FGG's Tucker and Lauren Ross.

66. Each Defendant knowingly directed funds to be invested with, and then redeemed from, New York-based BLMIS via one or more of Fairfield Sentry, Fairfield Sigma, and Rye Portfolio Limited, each of which was managed and operated out of New York.

67. The Fairfield Funds were owned, managed, and operated by Fairfield Greenwich Group ("FGG"), a New York-based *de facto* partnership.

68. The Fairfield Transferee Defendants signed subscription agreements each time they invested in the Fairfield Funds. In these subscription agreements, the Fairfield Transferee Defendants affirmed that they received and read the respective fund's information memorandum or private placement memorandum ("PPM").

69. Based on the subscription agreements, information memoranda, and PPMs, the Fairfield Transferee Defendants knew the following facts indicating that they were transacting business in New York in connection with their investments in the Fairfield Funds:

- Fairfield Sentry invested at least 95% of its assets with New York-based BLMIS, and Fairfield Sigma invested 100% of its assets with Fairfield Sentry;

- BLMIS performed all investment management duties for these assets;
- BLMIS was registered with the SEC;
- BLMIS was the executing broker for the Fairfield Funds' investments, and purportedly operated and executed the SSC Strategy on the funds' behalf;
- BLMIS's SSC Strategy purportedly involved the purchase of U.S. equities, U.S. options, and Treasury Bills, and the decisions regarding which U.S. securities to purportedly purchase, and when to make such purchases, were made by BLMIS in New York;
- Fairfield Sentry's investment documents provided that subscription payments be wired in U.S. dollars to New York;
- BLMIS was the custodian of the Fairfield Funds' investments with BLMIS; and
- BLMIS was "essential to the continued operation of" the Fairfield Funds.

70. Rye Portfolio Limited, along with other "Rye Select" BLMIS feeder funds (together with Rye Portfolio Limited, the "Rye Select Funds"), was owned, managed, and operated by New York-based Tremont Group Holdings, Inc. (together with predecessors and affiliates, "Tremont"). The Rye Select Funds were at all relevant times managed and operated by Tremont's officers and employees in New York.

71. Defendant RBC-Dexia Trust signed a subscription agreement each time it invested in Rye Portfolio Limited. By signing the subscription agreements, RBC-Dexia Trust affirmed that it received and read Rye Portfolio Limited's prospectus. The Rye Portfolio Limited prospectus provided essentially the same information as the Fairfield Funds' documents detailed above, including that Rye Portfolio Limited's assets would be invested with a manager using the SSC Strategy.

72. Rye Portfolio Limited's due diligence questionnaires ("DDQs") informed investors that the Rye Select Funds traded in the "U.S. equity market" and related equity index options, and that cash would be held in "U.S. short term treasury bills." The Rye Select Funds' PPMs and prospectuses confirmed that custody of the securities held on behalf of the Rye Select

Funds would be held in “a brokerage account with an NASD registered broker dealer” (i.e., BLMIS). As a result of these representations, the Rye Select Funds’ investors knew that a redemption from this account should have resulted in the investment manager liquidating U.S. securities.

73. The Transfers from Fairfield Sentry and Rye Portfolio Limited themselves also occurred in New York. It was Defendants’ practice to use New York bank accounts to receive redemptions (i.e., the Transfers) from these BLMIS feeder funds. Based on the Trustee’s information to date, each Defendant designated and used its relevant New York account(s) to receive numerous redemptions, totaling dozens of transfers and tens of millions of dollars in the aggregate. Upon information and belief, Defendants used these accounts for all of their redemptions from Fairfield Sentry and Rye Portfolio Limited, based on the consistent use of them over time and because the Trustee has seen no evidence of any other accounts designated or used. The New York accounts specifically include:

- With respect to all but one of its redemptions from Fairfield Sentry, Defendant Dexia Banque designated and used an account in its own name or in the name of Defendant RBC-Dexia Bank at Citibank in New York.
- With respect to Defendant Dexia Banque’s remaining redemption from Fairfield Sentry, Citco Global Custody NV, acting as Dexia Banque’s agent, designated and used a New York correspondent bank account at HSBC Bank USA.
- Defendant Dexia Suisse designated and used an account in its own name at Citibank in New York.
- Defendant RBC-Dexia España designated and used an account in the name of Bancoval SA at Citibank in New York.
- Defendant RBC-Dexia Bank designated and used an account in its own name at JPMorgan Chase Bank in New York.
- Defendant RBC-Dexia Trust designated and used an account in the name of Royal Bank of Canada at Chase Manhattan Bank in New York.

74. In addition, each Defendant sent its Fairfield Sentry or, beginning in or around October 2006, its Rye Portfolio Limited subscription payments to a U.S. bank account (with respect to Rye Portfolio Limited) or U.S. correspondent account (with respect to Fairfield Sentry) of the feeder fund or its agent, from which the funds were ultimately deposited into BLMIS's account at JPMorgan Chase Bank in New York.

75. Each Defendant received its Transfers from these same BLMIS feeder fund U.S. accounts.

VII. TREMONT KNEW THAT BLMIS'S IA BUSINESS WAS A FRAUD

76. On December 7, 2010, the Trustee commenced an adversary proceeding against, among others, Tremont Group Holdings, Inc. and its predecessors ("Tremont Group"), Tremont Partners, and several Tremont funds invested wholly or in part with BLMIS (collectively, the "Tremont Feeder Funds"), seeking to avoid and recover \$2.1 billion of initial transfers from BLMIS that constitute customer property under SIPA (the "Tremont Complaint").⁵ The Trustee incorporates by reference the factual allegations in the Tremont Complaint, as supplemented below.

77. Tremont created, managed, and operated a number of feeder funds that invested directly and indirectly with BLMIS.

78. In a September 22, 2011 order, this Court approved a settlement between the Trustee and more than a dozen of the Tremont Feeder Funds, Tremont and its affiliates, and a former Tremont chief executive (collectively, the "Tremont Settling Defendants") that obligated the Tremont Settling Defendants collectively to pay the Trustee \$1.025 billion for the benefit of

⁵ *Picard v. Tremont Group Holdings, Inc., et al. (In re Bernard L. Madoff Inv. Secs., LLC)*, Adv. Pro. No. 10-05310, ECF No. 1 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Dec. 7, 2010). See the Tremont Complaint at ¶ 2 for the full names of the defendants.

the customer property estate (the “Tremont Settlement”). The Tremont Settlement also provides that the transfers made to the Tremont Feeder Funds were “deemed avoided.”

A. Tremont’s Senior Executives Had a Close Relationship with Madoff

79. Sandra Manzke founded Tremont in the mid-1980s and first met Madoff in or around 1991. Until her departure in 2004, Manzke served as Tremont’s CEO and then co-CEO, helping to select money managers, including Madoff. Robert Schulman joined Tremont in 1994 and held various high-level positions, including President, co-CEO, and ultimately sole CEO.

80. Manzke and Schulman met and had regular calls with both Madoff and his top lieutenant, Frank DiPascali. Schulman had a special relationship with Madoff, which Tremont described as its “competitive edge.” In fact, Tremont touted Schulman’s unusually close relationship with Madoff, stating that his “long-standing relationships with the principals of our existing managers [BLMIS listed first among them] is clearly an edge over any firm contemplating a similar business as our ability to negotiate preferential terms is related directly to the strength and longevity of the relationships.” Emphasizing Schulman’s special relationship with Madoff, in 2003, Tremont told its auditor, Ernst & Young (“E&Y”) about Schulman’s unique access to BLMIS, including that “Bob Schulman periodically visits [BLMIS’s] facilities throughout the year. . . .” At least once, Madoff even sought Schulman’s advice on hiring decisions at BLMIS. In June 2006, Tremont Vice President Chris Cichella explained to a potential investor that Schulman was “intimately familiar” with Madoff based on “a 10+ year relationship.”

81. Investors took notice of the relationship between Schulman and Madoff. For example, a prospective investor had a call with Tremont in May 2007 where he referenced the “friendly relationship between Bob and Bernie.” He also noted that, “[f]or Tremont, it goes back

to the relationship Bob has been there many times and has worked w/ Bernie is [sic] business since the 1980s.”

B. Tremont Received Repeated, Direct Fraud Warnings About BLMIS’s Investment Advisory Business

82. Tremont received warnings of BLMIS’s fraudulent IA Business from clients as early as April 2001, when an investor in two of the Tremont Feeder Funds wrote to Schulman: “I know you are sick of answering this but man is it hot out there with the Bernie fraud rumors.” The investor questioned why Madoff “need[ed] to go to cash at year-end every year” and used such a “small” firm as its auditor.

83. Less than a month later, Tremont became aware of the *Barron’s* and *MARHedge* articles questioning the legitimacy of BLMIS’s IA Business and identifying Tremont as offering BLMIS feeder funds to its clients. On May 7, 2001, Tremont Group’s Chief Operating Officer (and later President) Barry Colvin emailed a number of Tremont employees alerting them to the articles and instructing them to direct third party questions to Tremont’s management.

84. On April 25, 2003, sales vice president Jim Mitchell relayed to Schulman a discussion Mitchell had with an investor about “associating Madoff with broker-dealer wrongdoing of late.” The following month, Mitchell, Schulman, and the investor visited Madoff. The investor’s meeting notes (which he shared with Tremont) characterized Madoff’s operation as “controversial” and expressed numerous concerns that included: (i) Madoff’s unwillingness to meet with investors; (ii) BLMIS’s lack of management fees; (iii) Madoff’s going to cash at every year end; (iv) the absence of a third party custodian; and (v) BLMIS’s “exceptionally stable” returns “with only 7 negative months since 1990.”

85. Mitchell retained these notes and years later forwarded them to Tremont vice president and manager responsible for product line management and oversight, Darren Johnston,

cautioning: “Don’t attach this – but it’s an interesting set of notes from a meeting years back . . .
.”

86. In March 2004, the investor who emailed Schulman in 2001 about the “Bernie fraud rumors” emailed him again, this time to redeem his Tremont Feeder Fund investments, explaining:

My motivation for doing this is not due to some new buzz out there for as you know that is a constant din but rather that I can no longer ignore my core instincts as an investor in which I have the [sic] battle the fact that I really don’t know what is going on, what a [sic] do know is I am in an investment program that no one else in history has been able to make work, return series is flat out too good given how efficient the underlying securities are priced and he doesn’t charge a fee all compounded by it seems every stone I turn over is another multi billion \$ [M]adoff feeder. I . . . found that my inability to rationalize & be intellectually honest on why I was invested bothered me more than it has in the past

87. When Madoff’s scheme collapsed, that investor circulated an email among certain of his employees with the subject header “HOLY SH## !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! THE WORLD IS NOW RIGHT !!!” and wrote that “Bob Schulman & all the feeder groups could be going to jail over this” (Emphasis in original.)

88. In May 2004, Cichella emailed Tremont senior vice president Rob Rosenbaum that investment advisory firm RogersCasey (where Tremont personnel, including Manzke, previously worked) was “concerned about Tremont’s relationship with Madoff” and would thus recommend that its client not invest with Tremont. Cichella said RogersCasey would not reconsider its position because BLMIS “was prone to a blow-up that would destabilize Tremont” Analyzing Tremont for a prospective institutional investor in 2005, the investor’s representative James Purnell raised concerns to Tremont’s head of Product Management and Investment Advisory board member Stuart Pologe about what he dubbed “the Madoff black box”

including, among other things, whether BLMIS's assets were segregated and being verified by a third party, how Madoff is paid, and whether any written Tremont materials exist mentioning Madoff (the response was that there were none and there never would be). After Madoff's arrest and the revelation of the fraud, a former coworker of Purnell emailed him and boasted that they were "finally vindicated on Madoff. If it looks too good to be true"

89. In March 2007, representatives from Tremont's potential client, Agile Group ("Agile"), met with Johnston, product management senior vice president Patrick Kelly, and portfolio manager Brian Marsh as part of its due diligence. Agile's notes from the meeting (the "Agile Notes") reflect that Agile peppered Tremont with numerous questions regarding operational and trading anomalies indicating fraud at BLMIS or its reporting fictional trades. This included queries about its auditors, the lack of information on options trading, identity of counterparties to the purported options transactions, BLMIS's AUM, BLMIS's inexplicable use of paper trade tickets and account statements, the inability to verify BLMIS's assets, and BLMIS's going in and out of the market in large transactions with no overall effect on the market for the securities it purportedly traded.

90. The Agile Notes reflect that Agile and Tremont discussed whether BLMIS's IA Business was a fraud and perhaps even a Ponzi scheme. Agile pointed out in the meeting how the fraud would be easy if BLMIS's auditor did "not work so hard" and if the "few key people" operating the IA Business were involved. During the discussion, it was deduced that, "[e]ither Madoff owns what he owns or they are fictitious. But if it is a Ponzi scheme, every dollar profit has been realized."

91. A month later, Agile employee Mariah Quish sent Tremont follow-up questions concerning BLMIS. Addressing Agile's request, Johnston instructed internally: "We should give

answers by phone rather than email” After speaking with Johnston and Tremont’s vice president of investor services Harry Hodges, Quish reported she found Tremont’s “level of secrecy combined with a faith-based view on Madoff difficult to understand.”

92. In May 2007, Cichella, who worked closely with Johnston and Hodges, forwarded to himself the May 2001 *Barron’s* article.

93. Between 2005 and 2008, three major banks that provided leverage to the Tremont Feeder Funds each saw significant fraud risks associated with BLMIS, and each demanded and received from Tremont extraordinary contractual rights in an attempt to mitigate those risks, such as indemnification for fraud at BLMIS and special redemption rights if Madoff came under investigation for breach of securities laws. As communicated by one such provider, Citibank, to Tremont, Madoff’s lack of third party controls and how he executes on his volume of options were, in Johnston’s words, “fundamental roadblocks” to Citibank’s senior risk management people.

94. Tremont continued to receive warnings that Madoff’s trading was not real as late as October 2008, when Tremont sales representative Adrian Gordon reported to Johnston, Marsh, and Mitchell that a prospective institutional investor was “loathe to give his stamp of approval to [Madoff’s] strategy when he has no idea what trades actually take place.” A month later, Gordon emailed the Tremont global sales team that another potential investor was “very anti Madoff” and said Madoff was “probably a pyramid structure.” That same month, Cichella once again pulled out the May 2001 *Barron’s* article, this time forwarding it to Mitchell, stating, “Enjoy!”

C. Tremont's Own Reporting Showed That BLMIS's Purported Trades Were Impossible

95. Despite exempting BLMIS from the due diligence it conducted on other managers, Tremont regularly received from BLMIS customer statements, trade tickets, and other information containing an abundance of facts demonstrating that BLMIS reported fictitious trades and that the fraud warnings it received were well founded. Tremont created reports and marketing materials of its own highlighting the impossible trading and performance. For example, Tremont knew from the monthly analytic summaries its senior management prepared based on these BLMIS documents that the positions and prices BLMIS reported differed from prices Bloomberg reported. Tremont's auditor, KPMG, similarly found and reported to Tremont more than 20 such differences in 2006 alone.

96. Tremont also estimated in its reports the amount BLMIS had in AUM and calculated whether or not there was sufficient volume in each instrument for Madoff to be able to execute such trades. Given that Tremont knew BLMIS had "well in excess of \$20 billion" in AUM by May 2003, and that according to Johnston it "monitored all trade activity," Tremont knew there was insufficient volume for dozens, if not hundreds of the trades Madoff purported to complete.

D. Tremont Exempted BLMIS from Its High Due Diligence Standards

97. The majority of Tremont's business involved placing its clients' assets with third-party managers. For managers other than Madoff, Tremont implemented due diligence procedures, investigated the quality of the management personnel, assessed key risk factors associated with the investment, and continuously monitored the investment and the managers.

98. As a sophisticated manager with industry-leading due diligence standards, Tremont positioned itself at the forefront of initiatives to improve monitoring of investment

managers in light of frauds that preceded Madoff. Tremont claimed that its comprehensive operational risk evaluation served to mitigate any possibility of misrepresentation or fraudulent activity.

99. Despite these claims and all of the fraud warnings, Tremont exempted BLMIS from its due diligence standards. In fact, Tremont's executives deliberately prevented transparency into Madoff and BLMIS throughout the Tremont-BLMIS relationship. To ensure that Tremont's employees did not conduct any meaningful due diligence on BLMIS and Madoff, Mitchell laid out in an email three of the most critical questions about Madoff's operations "ya don't ask" about: (1) BLMIS's AUM, (2) how Madoff generated his returns, and (3) Madoff's auditors.

100. According to the SEC—which investigated Tremont after Madoff's arrest—Schulman personally conducted due diligence on Madoff, which was an "outlier" in Tremont's procedures as applied to other managers. The SEC concluded that because "Schulman conducted the due diligence, he would be able to control what areas and information [were] reviewed or not reviewed."

101. Tremont also did not conduct due diligence on Friebling & Horowitz. Rather, as the SEC found, Tremont's due diligence materials "did not reveal any evidence of conversations with Madoff's auditors." In 2007, Tremont even admitted to Agile that someone from Tremont "anonymously drop[ped] by" Friebling & Horowitz's strip-mall office, just "to make sure they exist."

102. In an unusually candid response to one strategic consulting firm, Pologe admitted that Tremont had "no manager due dili[gence] process for" its BLMIS investments and referred

to Tremont's dealings with BLMIS as "a highly vulnerable, highly profitable business." Pologe noted: "We make a lot of money off this, though."

E. BLMIS Failed Tremont's Requirements for Third-Party Oversight Yet Tremont Made an Exception for Madoff

103. Tremont's due diligence standards considered independent oversight of its outside managers to be critical. Tremont, however, knowingly made BLMIS an exception to its requirement of third-party oversight of its money managers.

104. For example, in June 2008, Tremont rejected a potential manager because, as stated in an internal memo, a "key part of any due diligence process is being able to verify the information provided by the Fund with independent parties, in this instance there aren't any independent parties to speak with to verify what the partners of [the fund] are doing."

105. The SEC also found Tremont had rejected another outside money manager because of a lack of operational infrastructure and the presence of only one person who was responsible for all operational duties. Yet, the SEC noted, Tremont continued its investment with BLMIS, although "all operational guidelines with respect to trading and execution were controlled by one individual."

106. Tremont executives were unwilling to respond in writing to investors' questions about third-party asset verification. This included at least one pointed question from an investor who asked Mitchell, because the BLMIS account statements were "generated by Madoff, how do I get comfort that the money is really there?" This investor also stated, "the accounting firm [Friedling & Horowitz] doing the audit being a small firm made me a bit uneasy." Mitchell took the conversation off-line, replying, "What is your telephone number?"

107. Dealing with another investor question about asset verification, Johnston emailed Cichella that this would "lead closer to BLMIS which [Tremont] strictly wants to avoid."

Cichella replied: “Keep in mind, they are looking for independent (of [Tremont] or Madoff) verification of the assets in a tangible form. . . . it would be great if you could convince them” that the assets existed.

108. On or about October 1, 2008, Tremont personnel met with the managers of BLMIS feeder fund Fairfield Sentry concerning a possible investment with BLMIS through Fairfield Sentry, which Tremont understood operated in the same manner as its own BLMIS feeder funds. Tremont’s notes acknowledged that Fairfield Sentry did not satisfy Tremont’s due diligence requirements, including lack of independent oversight at BLMIS, no third-party prime broker, and Friehling & Horowitz’s “material percentage of their annual revenue from Madoff.” Evidencing that BLMIS feeder funds did not meet Tremont’s usual due diligence standards and were fraught with red flags, the potential Fairfield Sentry investment was referred up the ladder for “an exception approval from the Investment Committee.”

F. Tremont Consistently Shielded Madoff from Third Party Due Diligence

109. Tremont consistently shielded Madoff from questions by third parties conducting their own due diligence on BLMIS, calling it “Firm policy” not to provide access. On January 24, 2004, Mitchell asked Schulman whether a potential client could visit Madoff. Schulman responded: “They cannot and WILL NOT VISIT MADOFF please make it clear that this is OFF the table.” (Emphasis in original.)

110. In 2005, when Purnell was questioning Pologe about Madoff, Pologe forwarded the questions to Tremont executive Suzanne Hammond, who at first responded “Do not go any further” and then sent a second response, copying Schulman, stating “I hope you have a confidentially [sp] agreement,” before sending vague, one word answers to the questions.

111. On June 16, 2006, Mitchell, after being informed that an investor had been “relentless on meeting Bernie,” emailed Tremont investment relationship assistant vice president Roy Soares, “[o]ur own analysts don’t get to see Madoff – why should [investors].”

112. In swap agreements with three banks providing leverage, Tremont included the provision that if a bank contacted Madoff, Tremont had the right to cancel the swap without paying an early termination fee.

113. In 2008, Darren Johnston reported internally that he “made absolutely clear” to a major financial institution that it was not to contact Madoff’s auditor and that “we do not offer up assistance to investors with Bernie, his staff or his auditor.”

114. Later in 2008, Mitchell was especially careful about not letting a large new potential investor speak to Madoff, internally acknowledging that “I suspect they will want a meeting, being institutional. We should discourage this” Another Tremont employee relayed this to the investor and assured others internally that “this would never happen and we told [the investor] that we have never had an on site meeting with a client and BM.”

115. Tremont even restricted which of its employees could contact BLMIS. In a September 2002 email, the message was relayed internally: “DON’T SEND ANY CORRESPONDENCE TO BERNARD MADOFF. ONLY [Tremont executives Soares, Schulman and Hammond] ARE ALLOWED TO SEND ANYTHING TO HIM!” (Emphasis in original.)

116. Tremont also refused to allow its administrator to receive the Tremont Feeder Fund customer statements and trade tickets directly from BLMIS, as Tremont arranged with its other managers. Tremont also intervened to limit contact between Madoff and Tremont’s auditor, E&Y. In May 2006, internal Tremont emails discussing E&Y’s request for BLMIS’s

“internal control letter” and questioning whether an audit report was prepared for Madoff, revealed that Tremont acted as the go-between “[t]o keep the minimum amount of people contacting Madoff.” In so doing, Tremont also misled E&Y, telling it that “Bob Schulman periodically visits [BLMIS’s] facilities throughout the year and watches the company trade according to their highly secret strategy”—an obvious fiction given that BLMIS’s IA Business never executed any trades.

117. This deliberate shielding of Madoff continued when Tremont replaced E&Y with KPMG and reported to potential clients that, other than minimal verification, “there is no contact” between KPMG and BLMIS.

118. Tremont also lied to investors when presented with concerns about BLMIS’s auditors. As set forth in a 2006 internal memo, Tremont’s top investment managers knew that Friebling & Horowitz was a “small firm” that was “not specialized in investment firms [and] broker/dealers.” Nevertheless, Johnston and others from Tremont told Agile that Friebling & Horowitz was “usually a name you hear [with] medium size broker dealers.”

G. Tremont Avoided Questions and Fabricated Answers About BLMIS’s Purported Options Trading

119. Tremont’s senior management knew that the options trades were a central part of the SSC Strategy and were well aware of how the options trading for the strategy worked. In fact, Schulman bragged internally that he taught Madoff how to trade options. Nevertheless, in response to evidence on the face of BLMIS trade tickets that included suspect options trading, Tremont tried to explain away these issues by giving inconsistent and false explanations.

1. Divergent Answers on Over-the-Counter/Listed Trading Questions

120. As described in the Tremont Complaint, Tremont knew that Madoff could not be trading options over-the-counter (“OTC”) as he represented, in light of (i) the CUSIP numbers

on BLMIS's trade confirmations, which indicated the options were traded on an exchange, and
(ii) the lack of counterparty information that should be on all OTC trade confirmations.

121. Tremont also knew that Madoff had not entered into any ISDA agreements with any counterparties—a basic requirement for all OTC options trades.

122. Rather than openly acknowledge the options trading impossibilities—which were clear from the trade tickets that Tremont analyzed—Tremont would flip-flop on the question of whether BLMIS traded options OTC or traded them on the Chicago Board Options Exchange.

123. For example, a November 2006 DDQ for one of the Tremont Feeder Funds stated that “options [] are traded on a recognized exchange.” In contrast, in November 2007, in response to a statement by HSBC Bank that it was under the impression that BLMIS traded options OTC, Johnston wrote, “our understanding is also that they are OTC.” On yet another occasion, Rye Broad Market's July 2007 DDQ equivocated, stating options “may be either listed or OTC.”

124. As set forth in the Agile Notes, Tremont told Agile in 2007 that Madoff used both OTC and listed options for his strategy, and that Madoff has used OTC options since the beginning. Tremont even went so far as to make up a rationale for Madoff's use of one or the other, telling Agile that Madoff will go to listed options depending on price and that most of the time OTC options have a better price.

2. Failure to Conduct Any Diligence on Purported Options Counterparties and Covering up the Truth with Fabrications

125. Tremont failed to conduct any diligence on the lack of OTC counterparties on BLMIS's trade confirmations, because it knew there was no legitimate explanation.

126. Tremont senior management stated on certain occasions that Madoff purportedly traded options with the counterparties as agent for the Tremont Feeder Funds. This meant that

the Tremont Feeder Funds, not BLMIS, bore the risks involved with trading and settling with those purported counterparties.

127. Tremont senior management knew it had to conduct counterparty due diligence to insulate against default risk. A JPMorgan Chase (“JPM”) representative even pointed out to Johnston that the trading counterparties should all have been known to Tremont if Madoff supposedly traded in the name of the account holder (i.e., Tremont’s BLMIS Feeder Funds), and not in BLMIS’s name. But Tremont never spoke with a single counterparty for Madoff’s purported options trading, because there were none.

128. Tremont instead covered up for Madoff’s fabrications with fabrications of its own, which changed depending on who was asking. In a March 24, 2006 email, Kelly told Schulman that Citi, one of Tremont’s leverage providers, had “asked around” and could not “find anyone who admit[ted] to being [BLMIS’s] counterparty.” Schulman replied, “He [Madoff] has not disclosed [any counterparty names] to us.” Kelly nevertheless later told Agile that Schulman “has seen the counterparty names – he just does not want to disclose it.”

129. In October 2006, Soares emailed Fortis Bank, relaying information provided by Schulman that one of the Tremont Feeder Funds had 12 counterparties, “which Madoff must use in relation to his put options trades.” Schulman, however, later admitted in sworn testimony that Tremont had never tried to identify any purported counterparties.

130. In a June 2007 email, Kelly told JPM, which was considering a Tremont Feeder Fund investment, that “we do know the [counterparties’] general characteristics such as number and minimum credit rating.” A month later, Mitchell told a different investor, “[o]ption counterparties are typical banks,” and named JPM—who had just inquired on the identity of the counterparties—as one of them.

131. In April 2008, Johnston told consultant Albourne Partners (“Albourne”)—itself in the process of conducting diligence on Tremont Feeder Funds for its clients—that Tremont “has checked with counterparties to make sure they are trading with the Investment Advisor [BLMIS] in the relevant instruments.”

132. In October 2008, Albourne emailed Johnston twice, asking about Tremont’s counterparty exposure to “MS [Morgan Stanley] or GS [Goldman Sachs].” Johnston “confirm[ed] that Tremont had “[a]bsolutely no exposure” to those companies, which did not make any sense in light of prior statements unless Johnston knew Madoff was not trading options as he purported.

133. The September 2008 collapse of Lehman Brothers Inc. and its affiliates and subsidiaries (collectively, “Lehman”)—one of the largest OTC derivatives counterparties at the time—led to industry and investor panic. Many Tremont clients worried about their Lehman exposure, in light of BLMIS’s purported billions of dollars in options holdings.

134. By contrast, Tremont’s senior management was seemingly unconcerned from the outset by these monumental events. They knew that if BLMIS’s OTC options positions were real, a crash of a major options counterparty would have catastrophic effects on the Tremont Feeder Funds. For example, in 2007, Mitchell detailed to an investor how, if a counterparty to an options trade such as Bear Stearns defaulted, “then the option (otc) is gone.”

135. Tremont worked to avoid discussions with investors regarding the Lehman collapse. To one client trying to assess its Lehman exposure and exposure to other potentially precariously positioned counterparties, Johnston simply stated, “We are not responding to this.”

136. Mitchell crafted an answer to investors asking whether the Tremont Feeder Funds had Lehman risk, stating internally that “the line we should follow is that . . . [w]e do not discuss

our counterparty arrangements as we are contractually bound not to.” In reply, Johnston went a step further, indicating his certainty that the “answer is ‘no exposure’.”

137. These statements were misleading by implying Tremont knew of actual counterparty arrangements and could assure the investors that Tremont’s counterparties presented no risk. If Tremont’s senior management believed its BLMIS options were real, however, the Lehman collapse would have been more than a non-event.

H. Tremont’s Executives Had a Powerful Motive to Hide What They Knew About BLMIS and Madoff

138. Tremont’s profitability and, as it turned out, its very existence, depended on BLMIS. Tremont and the Tremont Feeder Funds benefitted from BLMIS’s incredibly consistent, positive returns, which enhanced their investment track records and ability to attract business partners and clients. This led to the Tremont Feeder Funds’ AUM increasing rapidly. For example, from its inception in January 1994 to November 2008, Rye Broad Market’s AUM increased from \$5.9 million to approximately \$2.35 billion, a 400-fold increase.

139. Tremont’s revenues grew along with its AUM; during this period, Tremont received at least \$255 million in fees from its BLMIS-facing products.

140. Chief Financial Officer Lynn Keeshan noted that Tremont was “highly dependent” on Madoff, which accounted for “all of the profits of the firm.” Cichella said Rye Prime Fund’s “only reason for being is as a \$2b feeder into Madoff.” Pologe said BLMIS was Tremont’s “crack addiction business.”

141. Tremont’s parent company concluded that “the economics of Tremont’s business [was] Madoff.” Tremont did nothing more to earn its fees through its Tremont Feeder Funds than provide access to BLMIS. Pologe acknowledged Tremont “just sell[s] access [to BLMIS] for 2% management fee We make a lot of money off this.” As Schulman told Mitchell, for

some customers, on top of the management fee, Tremont levied “a 50 basis point surcharge for them to access Madoff.”

142. Fees were a powerful reason for funds like Tremont to close their eyes and hide what they knew about BLMIS’s fraud. As noted by Albourne in late 2008, “[w]e have been advised by some of the [funds invested in BLMIS] that they are not interested in knowing more about the product due to the fees they are earning on the product.”

I. Tremont Co-Managed Kingate Global

143. Tremont also had knowledge of Madoff’s fraud based on its tight-knit relationship with the Kingate-related feeder funds and management.⁶

144. From the inception of their respective BLMIS investment accounts, Federico Ceretti and Carlo Grosso worked closely with Manzke to create Kingate Global and its manager, Kingate Management Limited (collectively, “Kingate”).

145. Manzke introduced Ceretti and Grosso to Madoff in 1993 and worked with Ceretti and Grosso as a Kingate Global director and manager from 1995 until 2004.

146. The Tremont-Kingate relationship continued through the revelation of Madoff’s fraud. Kingate Global was co-managed by Kingate Management and Tremont affiliate Tremont (Bermuda) Ltd. (“Tremont Bermuda”)—an entity described by Manzke as “a pass through,” which delegated management responsibilities to Tremont in New York and shared officers and directors with Tremont Partners, including Schulman and Manzke. Specifically, in or around March 1995, Kingate Management and Tremont executed a co-manager agreement with Kingate Global. Pursuant to the agreement, Kingate Management and Tremont Bermuda were tasked with evaluating and monitoring BLMIS and providing necessary management services to

⁶ The factual allegations in the Trustee’s Fourth Amended Complaint against Kingate Global Fund Limited (“Kingate Global”) and concerning the role of Kingate Management Limited are incorporated by reference. *Picard v. Ceretti, et al. (In re Bernard L. Madoff Inv. Secs., LLC)*, Adv. Pro. No. 09-01161 (CGM) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y.) (ECF No. 100).

Kingate Global. Manzke and Hammond were listed as “principal decision-makers” in May 2005.

147. As part of this deal, Kingate Management and Tremont Bermuda also split Kingate Global’s management fees, which provided Tremont with significant revenue. Between 1998 and 2008, Tremont received over \$40 million in fees for funneling investor assets to Kingate Global.

148. Tremont Bermuda and Kingate Management were co-agents to Kingate Global through their conduct and the operation of the various agreements entered into between the parties. As such, Kingate’s knowledge that BLMIS’s IA Business was a fraud may be imputed to Tremont. *See Picard v. Ceretti (In re BLMIS)*, Adv. Pro. No. 09-1161 (CGM), 2015 WL 4734749, at *13 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Aug. 11, 2015).

VIII. RECOVERY OF SUBSEQUENT TRANSFERS TO DEFENDANTS

A. Fairfield Sentry

1. Initial Transfers from BLMIS to Fairfield Sentry

149. The Trustee commenced a separate adversary proceeding against Fairfield Sentry and other defendants in this Court under the caption, *Picard v. Fairfield Sentry Ltd., et al.*, Adv. Pro. No. 09-01239 (CGM), seeking to avoid and recover initial transfers of customer property from BLMIS to Fairfield Sentry in the approximate amount of \$3,000,000,000 (the “Fairfield Sentry Initial Transfers”).

150. By orders dated June 7 and June 10, 2011, this Court approved a settlement among the Trustee, Fairfield Sentry, and others, and on July 13, 2011, entered a consent judgment in favor of the Trustee and against Fairfield Sentry in the amount of \$3,054,000,000 (“Judgment Amount”) [ECF No. 109].

151. The Fairfield Sentry Initial Transfers are set forth in the attached Exhibits A and B. The Fairfield Sentry Initial Transfers were and continue to be customer property within the meaning of SIPA § 78III(4).

152. On August 28, 2020, the Trustee filed a second amended complaint in the *Fairfield Sentry Ltd.* proceeding (“Second Amended Complaint”) [ECF No. 286] seeking in part recovery of the Fairfield Sentry Initial Transfers in satisfaction of the Judgment Amount and entry of a declaratory judgment that the Fairfield Sentry Initial Transfers comprising the Judgment Amount are avoided.

153. As set forth in the Second Amended Complaint, Fairfield Sentry received each of the Fairfield Sentry Initial Transfers with actual knowledge of fraud at BLMIS, or, at a minimum, while aware of suspicious facts that would have led Fairfield Sentry to inquire further into the BLMIS fraud. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the Second Amended Complaint as if fully set forth herein, including but not limited to paragraphs 1-10, 79-313, 315-16.

154. Of the Judgment Amount, \$2,895,000,000 was transferred to Fairfield Sentry during the six years preceding the Filing Date (the “Fairfield Sentry Six Year Transfers”). Each of the Fairfield Sentry Six Year Transfers is avoidable under section 544 of the Bankruptcy Code and applicable provisions of the N.Y. Debt. & Cred. Law (the “NYDCL”), particularly §§ 273-279, and of SIPA, particularly § 78fff-2(c)(3).

155. Of the Fairfield Sentry Six Year Transfers, \$1,580,000,000 was transferred to Fairfield Sentry during the two years preceding the Filing Date (the “Fairfield Sentry Two Year Transfers”). Each of the Fairfield Sentry Two Year Transfers is avoidable under section 548 of the Bankruptcy Code and applicable provisions of SIPA, particularly § 78fff-2(c)(3).

2. Subsequent Transfers from Fairfield Sentry to the Fairfield Transferee Defendants

156. Prior to the Filing Date, Fairfield Sentry subsequently transferred a portion of the Fairfield Sentry Initial Transfers to the Fairfield Transferee Defendants. Based on the Trustee's investigation to date, the subsequent transfers to the Fairfield Transferee Defendants total at least \$61,515,524 (the "Fairfield Sentry Subsequent Transfers"). A chart setting forth the presently known Fairfield Sentry Subsequent Transfers is attached as Exhibit C.

157. On June 6, 2012, the Trustee filed this action seeking recovery of the Fairfield Sentry Subsequent Transfers.

158. The Fairfield Sentry Subsequent Transfers are recoverable from Dexia Banque, RBC-Dexia Bank, Banco Inversis, and Dexia Suisse under section 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code and applicable provisions of SIPA, particularly § 78fff-2(c)(3).

159. The Fairfield Sentry Subsequent Transfers represent redemptions of equity interests by the Fairfield Transferee Defendants as shareholders in Fairfield Sentry. Because Fairfield Sentry invested all or substantially all of its assets into the BLMIS Ponzi scheme, Fairfield Sentry was insolvent when it made the Fairfield Sentry Subsequent Transfers to the Fairfield Transferee Defendants upon redemption of their interests.

3. Subsequent Transfers from Fairfield Sentry to Fairfield Sigma and Subsequently to Dexia Banque, Dexia Suisse, and RBC-Dexia España

160. Based on the Trustee's investigation to date, prior to the Filing Date, Fairfield Sentry subsequently transferred at least \$772,690,257 of the Fairfield Sentry Initial Transfers directly to Fairfield Sigma. A chart setting forth the presently known such transfers is attached as Exhibit D.

161. Thereafter, Fairfield Sigma transferred at least \$2,047,280 to Dexia Banque, Dexia Suisse, and RBC-Dexia España (the “Fairfield Sigma Subsequent Transfers”). A chart setting forth the presently known Fairfield Sigma Subsequent Transfers is attached as Exhibit E.

162. The Fairfield Sigma Subsequent Transfers are recoverable from Dexia Banque, Banco Inversis, and Dexia Suisse under section 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and applicable provisions of SIPA, particularly § 78fff-2(c)(3).

163. The Fairfield Sigma Subsequent Transfers in each case represent redemptions of equity interests by Dexia Banque, Dexia Suisse, and RBC-Dexia España as shareholders in Fairfield Sigma. Because Fairfield Sigma invested all of its assets in Fairfield Sentry, and Fairfield Sentry, in turn, invested all or substantially all of its assets into the BLMIS Ponzi scheme, Fairfield Sigma was insolvent when it made the Fairfield Sigma Subsequent Transfers to Dexia Banque, Dexia Suisse, and RBC-Dexia España upon redemption of their interests.

B. Rye Portfolio Limited

1. Initial Transfers from BLMIS to Rye Portfolio Limited

164. As discussed above, the Trustee commenced a separate adversary proceeding against Rye Portfolio Limited and other funds directly or indirectly invested with BLMIS that were managed by Tremont, seeking to avoid and recover initial transfers of customer property from BLMIS in the approximate amount of \$2.1 billion.

165. Also as discussed above, by the Order dated September 22, 2011, this Court approved the Tremont Settlement under which the Trustee received a settlement payment of \$1,025,000,000. The Tremont Settlement specifically states that transfers to subsequent transfer defendants were not recovered with the partial payment by the Tremont Settling Defendants.

166. From the inception of Rye Portfolio Limited’s account with BLMIS to the Filing Date, BLMIS made transfers to Rye Portfolio Limited of approximately \$620,000,000 (the “Rye

Portfolio Limited Initial Transfers”). Each of the Rye Portfolio Limited Initial Transfers is avoidable under section 544 of the Bankruptcy Code and applicable provisions of the NYDCL, particularly §§ 273-279, and of SIPA, particularly § 78fff-2(c)(3), and N.Y. C.P.L.R. 203(g) and 213(8).

167. Of the Rye Portfolio Limited Initial Transfers, \$609,000,000 was transferred to Rye Portfolio Limited during the six years preceding the Filing Date (the “Rye Portfolio Limited Six Year Transfers”). Each of the Rye Portfolio Limited Six Year Transfers is avoidable under section 544 of the Bankruptcy Code and applicable provisions of the NYDCL, particularly §§ 273-279, and of SIPA, particularly § 78fff-2(c)(3).

168. Of the Rye Portfolio Limited Six Year Transfers, \$350,000,000 was transferred to Rye Portfolio Limited during the two years preceding the Filing Date (the “Rye Portfolio Limited Two Year Transfers”). Each of the Rye Portfolio Limited Two Year Transfers is avoidable under section 548 of the Bankruptcy Code, and applicable provisions of SIPA, particularly § 78fff-2(c)(3).

169. As set forth above, Rye Portfolio Limited received each of the Rye Portfolio Limited Initial Transfers with actual knowledge of fraud at BLMIS, or, at a minimum, while aware of suspicious facts that would have led Rye Portfolio Limited to inquire further into the BLMIS fraud. *See also* Proffered Second Amended Complaint, *Picard v. HSBC Bank PLC, et al*, Adv. Pro. No. 09-1364 (CGM), ECF No. 399, ¶¶ 425–467 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. June 26, 2015) (detailing Tremont’s relationship with BLMIS).

170. Charts setting forth the Rye Portfolio Limited Initial Transfers are included as Exhibits F and G. The Rye Portfolio Limited Initial Transfers were and continue to be customer property within the meaning of SIPA § 78lll(4).

2. Subsequent Transfers from Rye Portfolio Limited to RBC-Dexia Trust

171. Prior to the Filing Date, Rye Portfolio Limited subsequently transferred a portion of the Rye Portfolio Limited Initial Transfers to RBC-Dexia Trust. Based on the Trustee's investigation to date, the subsequent transfers to RBC-Dexia Trust total at least \$2,433,046 (the "Rye Portfolio Limited Subsequent Transfers"). A chart setting forth the presently known Rye Portfolio Limited Subsequent Transfers is attached as Exhibit H.

172. On June 6, 2012, the Trustee filed this action seeking recovery of the Rye Portfolio Limited Subsequent Transfers.

173. The Rye Portfolio Limited Subsequent Transfers are recoverable from RBC-Dexia Trust under section 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and applicable provisions of SIPA, particularly § 78fff-2(c)(3).

174. The Rye Portfolio Limited Subsequent Transfers in each case represent redemptions of equity interests by RBC-Dexia Trust as a shareholder in Rye Portfolio Limited. Because Rye Portfolio Limited invested all or substantially all of its assets into the BLMIS Ponzi scheme, Rye Portfolio Limited was insolvent when it made the Rye Portfolio Limited Subsequent Transfers to RBC-Dexia Trust upon redemption of its interests.

175. The Fairfield Sentry Subsequent Transfers, the Fairfield Sigma Subsequent Transfers, and the Rye Portfolio Limited Subsequent Transfers together constitute the Transfers, as defined above.

176. The Trustee's discovery and investigation is ongoing, and the Trustee reserves the right to: (i) supplement the information on the initial and subsequent transfers discussed above, and any additional subsequent transfers; and (ii) seek avoidance and recovery of such transfers.

COUNT ONE
RECOVERY OF THE TRANSFERS
11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a) AND 550

177. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Amended Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

178. The Transfers are recoverable from Defendants under 11 U.S.C. § 550(a) and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3).

179. Defendants are immediate or mediate transferees of the Transfers from Fairfield Sentry, Fairfield Sigma, and Rye Portfolio Limited.

180. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a) and 550(a), and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), the Trustee is entitled to a judgment against Defendants: (a) recovering the Transfers, or the value thereof, from Defendants for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS; and (b) awarding any other relief as the Court deems appropriate.

WHEREFORE, the Trustee respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment on Count One in favor of the Trustee and against Defendants as follows:

a) Recovering the Transfers, or the value thereof, from Defendants for the benefit of the estate;

b) If Defendants challenge the avoidability of the Fairfield Sentry Initial Transfers or the Rye Portfolio Limited Initial Transfers, the Trustee seeks a judgment under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7001(1) and (9) declaring that such transfers are avoidable pursuant to SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3), sections 105(a), 544(b), 547(b), 548(a), and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, and §§ 273-279 of the NYDCL, as applicable, and as necessary to recover the Transfers pursuant to section 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code and SIPA § 78fff-2(c)(3);

c) Awarding the Trustee prejudgment interest from the date on which the Transfers were received by Defendants; and

d) Awarding the Trustee fees and all applicable costs and disbursements, and such other, further, and different relief as the Court deems just, proper, and equitable.

Dated: June 30, 2022
New York, New York.

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the Chapter 7 Estate of Bernard L. Madoff*